

GLOSSARY

- AGOUTI.**—A savory rodent (*Dasyprocta* sp.), called "guatuso" by the Ladinos and "coney" by the Creoles. 104 ●
- ANANCI STORY.**—An African story having the mythical spider, or ananci, as hero.
- ANIHATO.**—A shrub or small tree (*Bixa orellana* L.), also known by the Spanish name "achiote" or "achote."
- BARBOON.**—The Creole name for the howling monkey (*Myotis* sp.); it is also used in British Guiana.
- BALSA.**—A bombacopsis lightwood tree (*Ochroma lagopus* Sw.).
- BARRECOUR.**—To smoke-dry; also the name of the wooden stage upon which the meat is laid to be smoke-dried; also a crude wooden stage erected by the axman to stand upon when engaged in cutting down large trees.
- BATANA** (Miskito: batana "fat," "oil").—A hair oil made by the Miskito Indians of the kernel contained in the seeds of the oil palm (*Elaeis melanococca* Gaertn.).
- BATHAU.**—A large river canoe.
- BIJAGUA.**—A marantaceous plant (*Colothes insignis* Peters), the large leaves of which are used as wrapping paper; the Creoles call it by the Miskito name *uaka*.
- BOCATONA.**—Creole name for the yellow fresh-water turtle.
- BRATANA** (Miskito: bratera).—Creole designation for a species of bamboo.
- BRADNUT TREE.**—A moraceous tree (*Heliconia sjechs* K. Sch.); it is also known by the Spanish name "masica."
- BULFER.**—Miskito name of a skin disease which is very common among the Indians.
- CALARASH.**—The fruit of a common tree of the Bignonia family (*Crescentia cujete* L.).
- CASSAVA.**—A valuable food plant (*Manihot* sp.).
- CAY.**—Island, not necessarily marine, but applied to islets in streams and even to clumps of vegetation; the Miskito use the word *akura* in the same manner.
- CHIGOR.**—A species of flea (*Sarcophylla penetrans*) which penetrates into the flesh and may cause painful sores.
- COHUNE RIDGE.**—Area dotted with cohune or cocoso palms (*Attalea cohune*); the land of such districts is very fertile.
- CRAFT.**—A small seagoing canoe.
- CRREE.**—Applied to any tributary of a river.
- CRUOLE.**—Applied to native Negroes, Mulattoes, or Zamboes of English speech.
- DORY** (Miskito: dori, dori).—A keeled canoe.
- FALLA.**—Applied also to runs and rapids.
- GIRNUT.**—Local English name for the pea.
- HAULOVER.**—Narrow neck of land separating two water sheets, so called from the habit of hauling canoes over them.
- HICATER.**—Creole name for the black fresh-water turtle.
- HULMO** (Local Spanish: hule "rubber").—A rubber collector.
- LEWILLY** (Miskito: lela).—A species of edible lizard.
- ISLAND.**—See "Cay."
- JIGOR.**—See "Chigoe."

104

- JOHN CROW.**—The black vulture or turkey buzzard.
- LADINO.**—Applied to the Spanish-speaking Central Americans; the Creoles call them "Spaniards."
- LEON.**—Common term for the puma or cougar.
- MACHETE.**—Spanish name for a heavy outlandish knife.
- MACIALA (Miskito: maklala).**—Creole name of a small species of lizard.
- METATE (Artec: metlatl).**—Spanish name for a slightly concave stone on which maize is ground with the aid of another stone shaped like a rolling-pin.
- MINKLA (Miskito: miala).**—General designation for the fermented beverages of the Indians.
- MOLINILLO.**—Spanish name for a small stick used to stir a beverage made from ground cacao and maize.
- MOUNTAIN COW.**—Common name for the tapir.
- NANCY STORY.**—See "Anancy story."
- PACA.**—A very savory rodent (*Coelogeomys paca* or *Cuniculus* sp.), called "tepeacuinte" by the Ladinos and "gibnut" by the Creoles.
- PEITVALLA.**—A species of palm (*Guilielma utilis* Oerst.), known to the Creoles by the Indian name *supa*.
- PINE RIDGE.**—Area dotted with pine trees (*Pinus tenuifolia* Benth.).
- PITA.**—See "Silk grass."
- PITYAN.**—An unkeeled canoe, used for river travel.
- QUAN (Miskito: kwawa).**—Creole name for the large guan (*Pendelope* sp.).
- RIDGE.**—Zone or belt of vegetation; does not imply elevation.
- SILK-COTTON TREE.**—A gigantic bombaceous tree (*Ceiba pentandra* Gaertn. or *Bombax* sp.).
- SILK GRASS.**—A bromeliaceous plant (*Xerates plumieri*), called "pita" by the Ladinos.
- SNOOK (Dutch: sneet "pike").**—A large eatable fresh-water fish, resembling the European pike and equally voracious.
- SPANIARD.**—See "Ladino."
- SQUASH.**—Local English name for the conch or piote (*Nassus varicea*); the name is also met with in British Guiana.
- SUKYA.**—The shaman or priest-doctor among the Miskito and Sumu.
- SUPA.**—See "Peitvalla."
- TAMAL.**—A dish made of crushed maize, which is wrapped in large leaves and boiled in water.
- TANIA.**—A valuable food plant (*Xanthosoma angustifolium* Schott.).
- TIGER.**—Common name for the jaguar.
- TOMAGOFF (Spanish: tomagate).**—A common poisonous snake.
- TURA.**—Miskito name for a food fish found in almost every stream.
- TUNU.**—Miskito name of a tree closely allied to the rubber tree (*Castilla* sp.), the bark of which is pounded into cloth; also applied to any kind of bark cloth.
- WANUL.**—A nourishing drink made of mashed green bananas.
- WANA.**—See "Bijagua."
- WAIKA (Miskito: waike "cousin" or "friend").**—Nickname given in British Honduras to all Miskito.
- WARRER (Miskito: wari).**—The white-lipped peccary (*Tapassu* sp.).
- WAULA.**—Miskito name for the boa snake.
- WILD CANE.**—A member of the grass family (*Gynandrium saccharoides*).
- YAM.**—A valuable food plant (*Dioscorea* sp.).
- YUNU.**—Miskito name for a sort of stomach ache.